

Maximum Limits Available

Building Coverage	Emergency Program	Regular Program
Residential	35,000	250,000
Non-residential	100,000	500,000
Contents Coverage	Emergency Program	Regular Program
Residential	10,000	100,000
Non-residential	100,000	500,000



Community Rating System

- Provides incentives to a community for undertaking activities exceeding the minimum NFIP criteria
- To develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding
- To promote awareness of the NFIP
- Accounts for 67% of the NFIP policy base with over 1,038 communities participating in the CRS program countrywide





die Lohmann

March 2, 2010



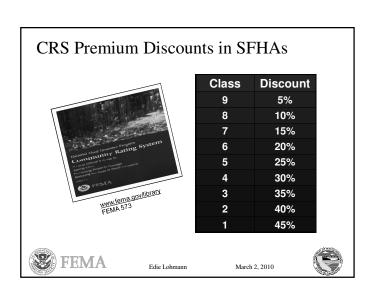
Community Rating System (CRS)

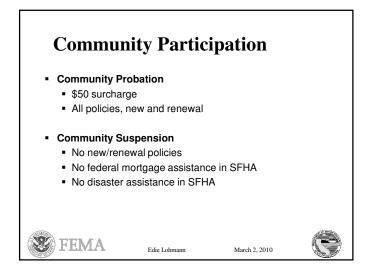
- Before applying for CRS, a community must be in full compliance with NFIP minimum criteria
- Grants flood insurance premium discounts for activities intended to:
 - Reduce flood losses
 - Facilitate accurate insurance rating
 - Promote awareness of flood insurance

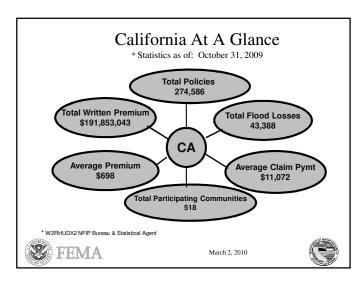


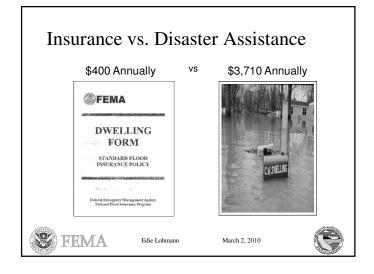
Edie Lohmann

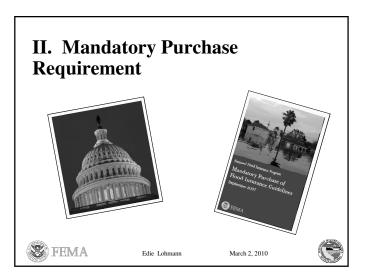


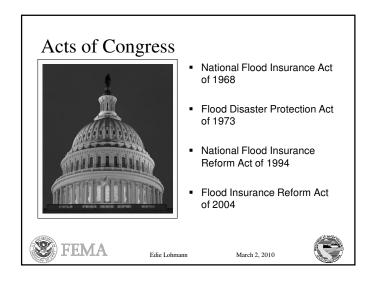


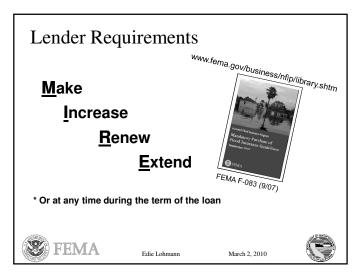


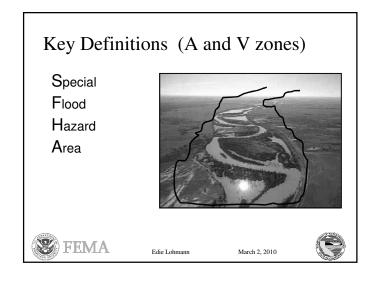


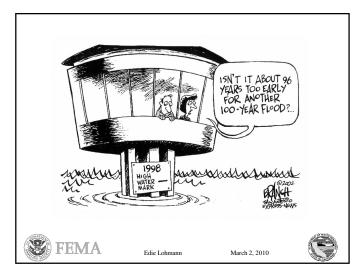












Mandatory Purchase Requirements

Coverage for the term of the loan:

Building <u>and</u> any contents used as collateral

Exemptions:

- FEMA approved self insured stateowned properties
- Small loans <u>Original</u> balance \$5,000 or less <u>and</u> repayment term of one year or less





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Mandatory Purchase Requirements

Must cover the lesser of:

- The outstanding loan balance or
- The maximum limit of coverage available



Some lenders may require the lesser of replacement cost or the maximum available under the program



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March 2, 2010



Maximum Limits Available

Building Coverage	Emergency Program	Regular Program
Residential	35,000	250,000
Non-residential	100,000	500,000
Contents Coverage	Emergency Program	Regular Program
Contents Coverage Residential	Emergency Program 10,000	Regular Program 100,000



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March 2, 2010



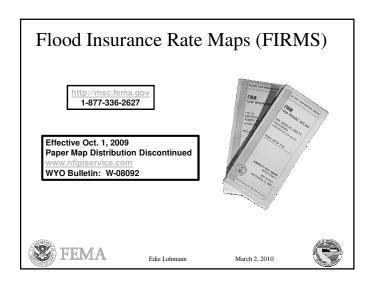
III. Flood Maps & Flood Zones

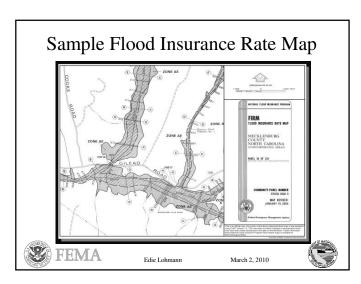


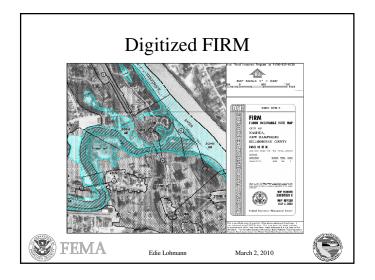


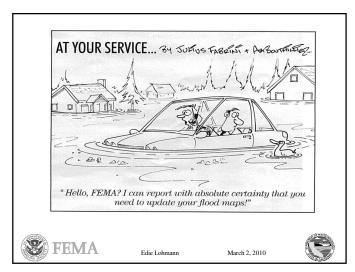
die Lohmann

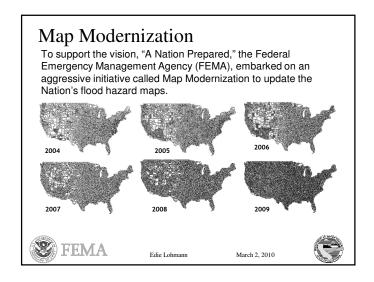


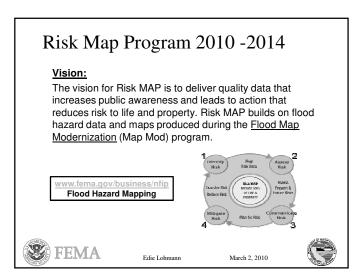


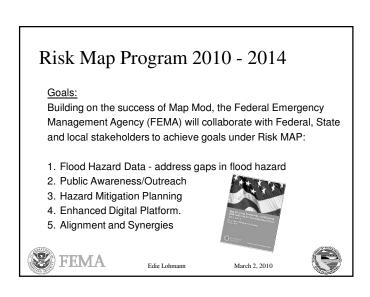


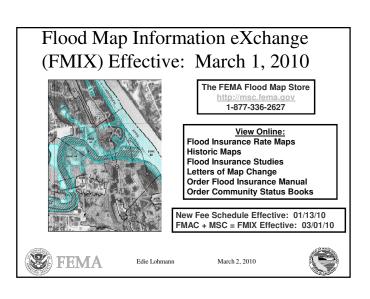


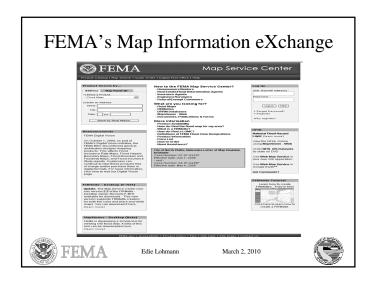


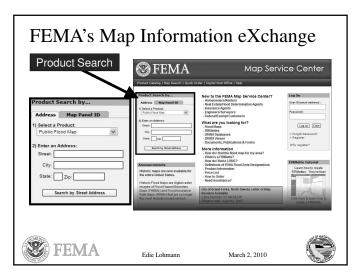


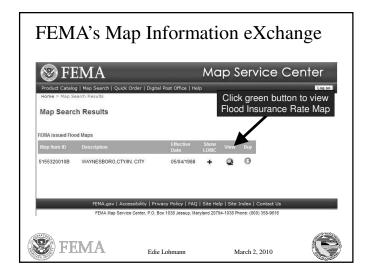


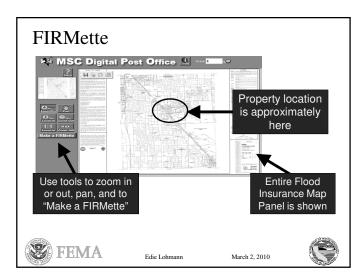


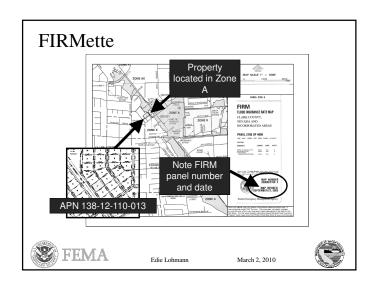


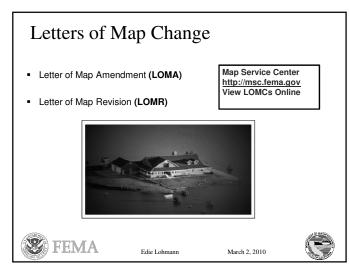


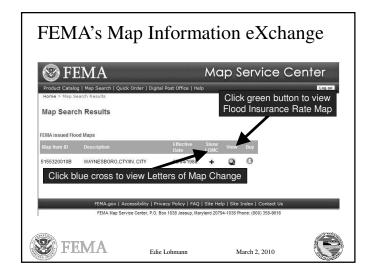


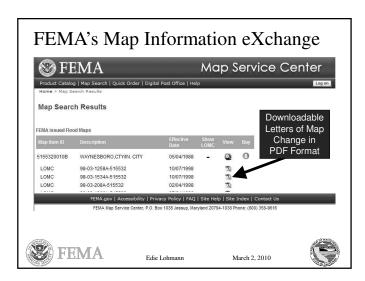


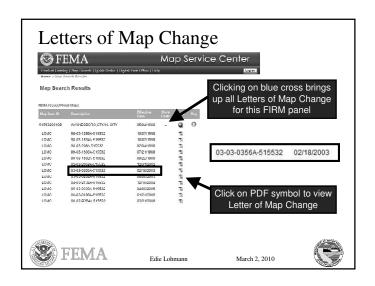


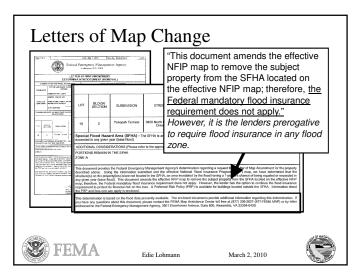




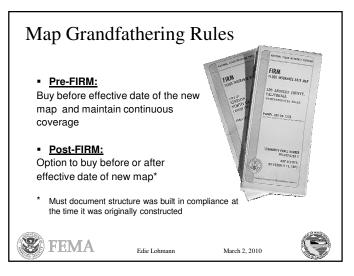


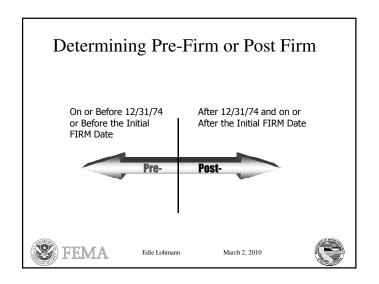


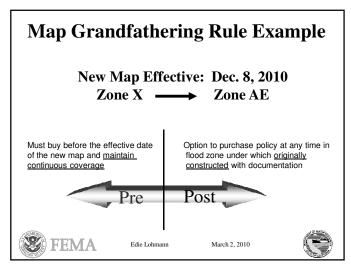


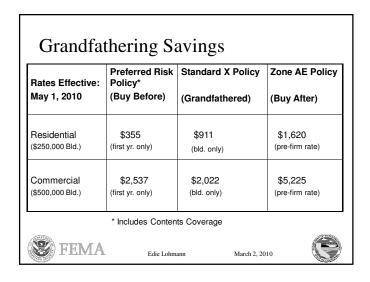


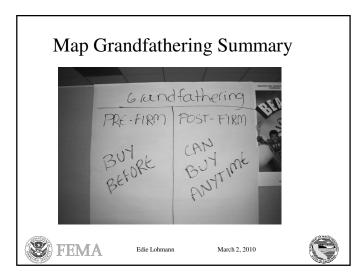


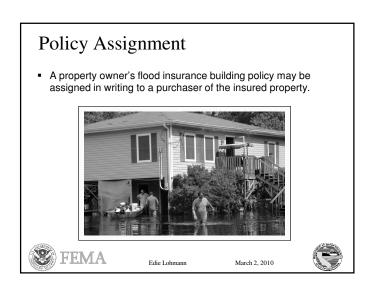


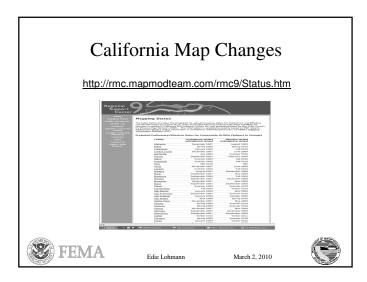


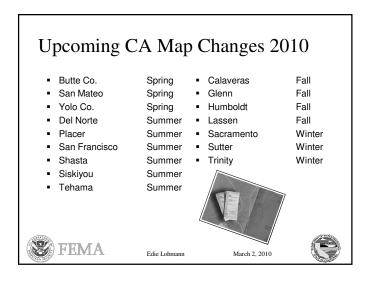


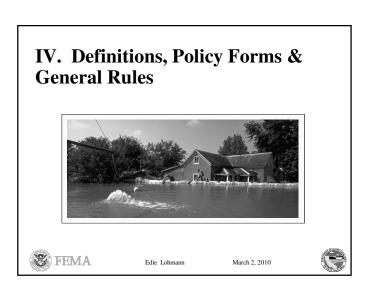


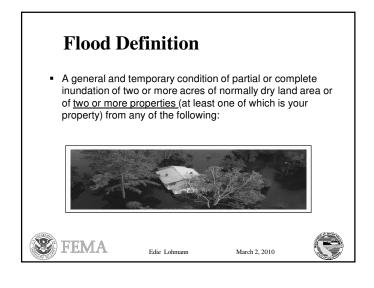


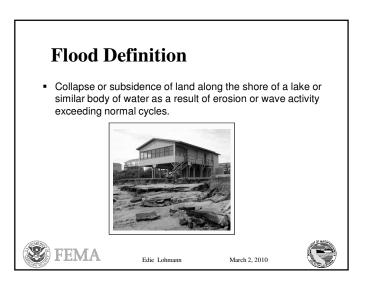


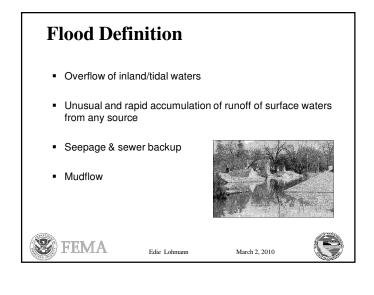


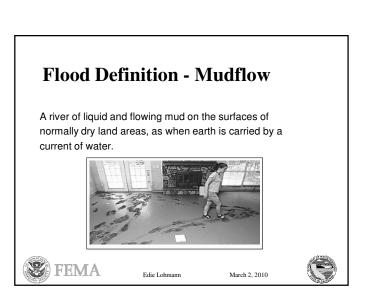


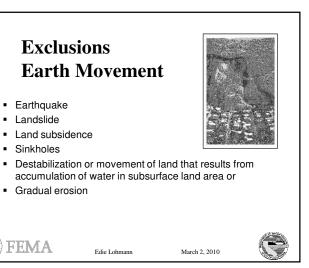


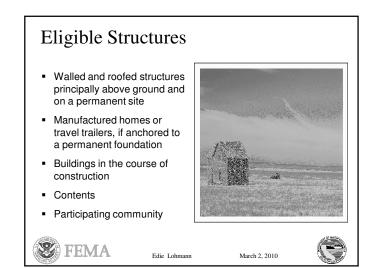


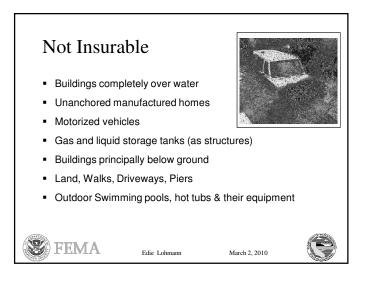


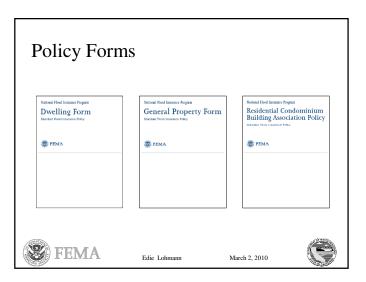


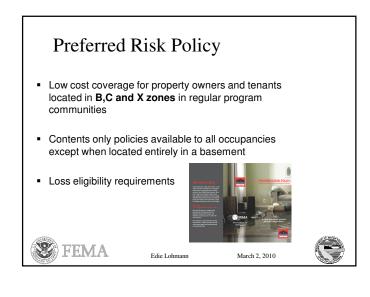


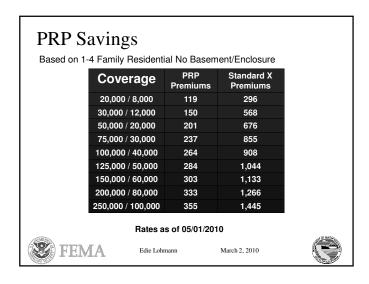


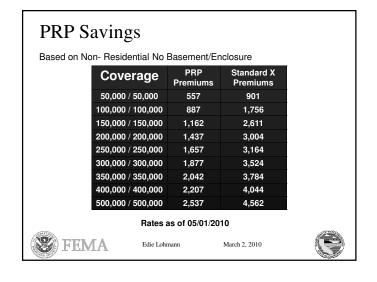


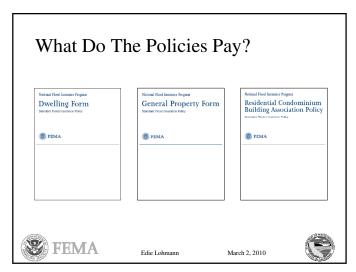


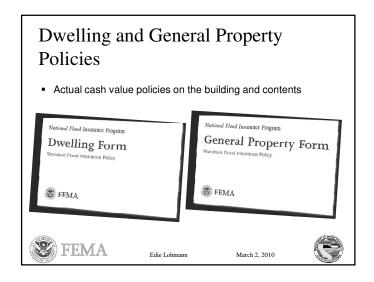


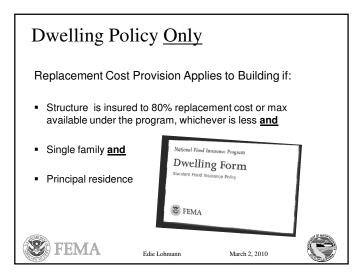


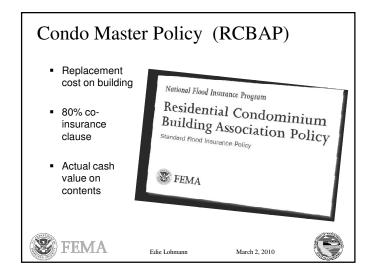




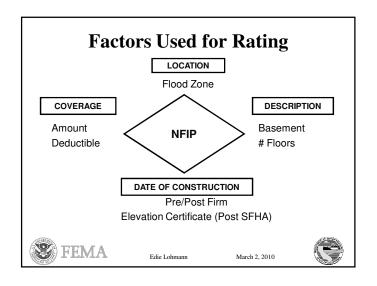












Factors Used for Rating

Rating Pre-FIRM Structures as Post FIRM

- Pre-FIRM structures, at the option of the building owner, can be Pre or Post-FIRM rated depending on which rating option presents the most advantageous premium.
- Pre-FIRM structures that become substantially damaged or improved are post FIRM rated with some exceptions:
 - · Historical buildings
 - An addition next to and in contact with the original building
 - · Some types of "V" zone risks and manufactured homes



Edie Lohmann

March 2, 2010



Waiting Period

- Standard thirty (30) day waiting period
- Exception: Effective immediately when requested by mortgagee
- Required by lender due to map change 1 day
- No Binders





Edie Lohmann

March 2, 2010



Flood Insurance Deductibles

- Standard Pre-FIRM: \$2,000*
- Standard Post-FIRM: \$1,000*
- Optional deductibles are available up to:
 - \$5,000 Residential
 - \$50,000 Non-residential

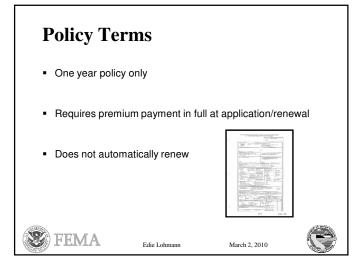
* Effective Oct. 1, 2009

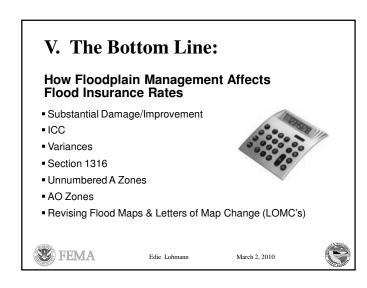


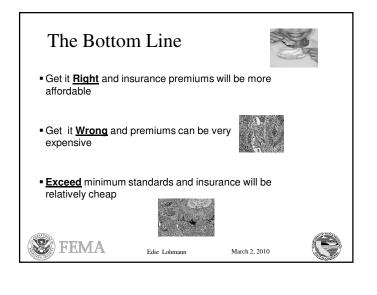


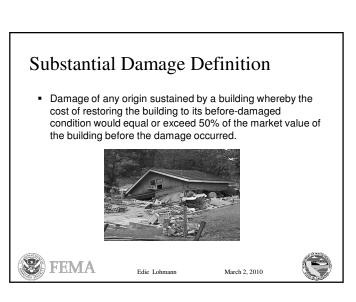
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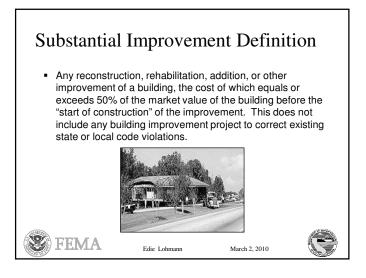


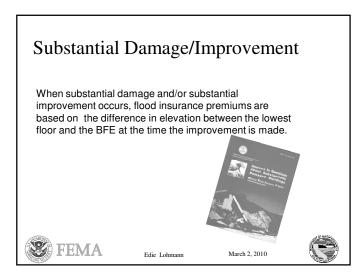


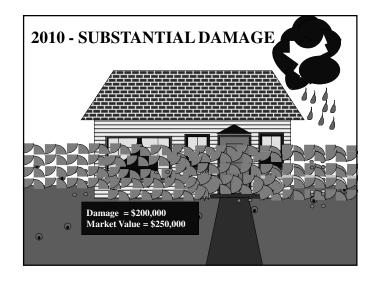


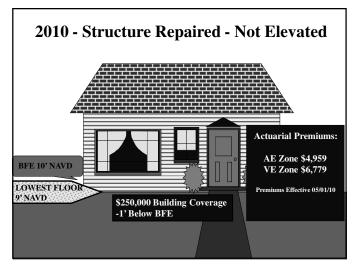


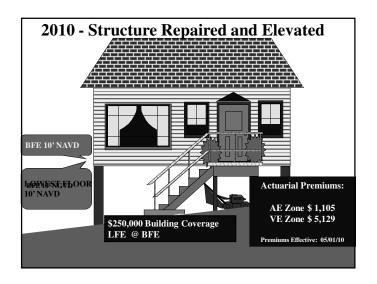


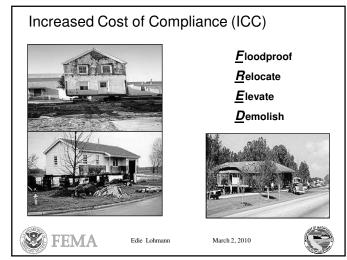


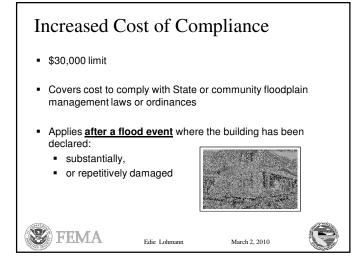


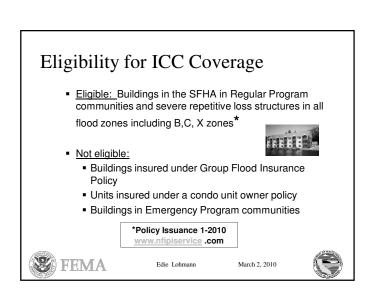


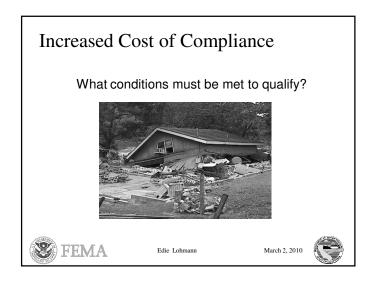


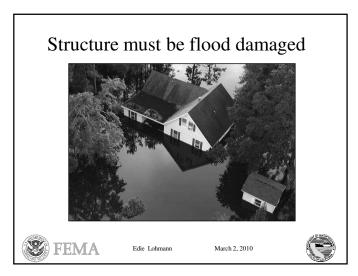


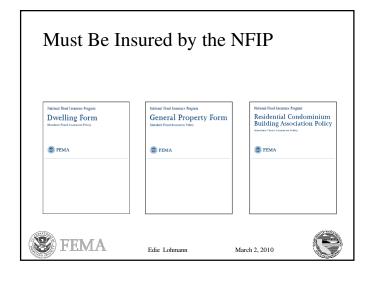


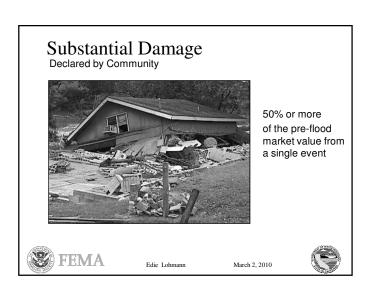


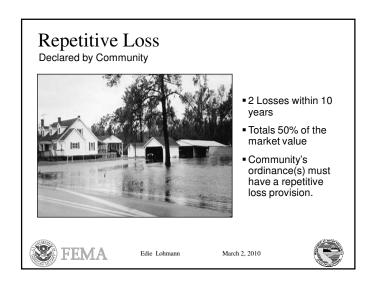


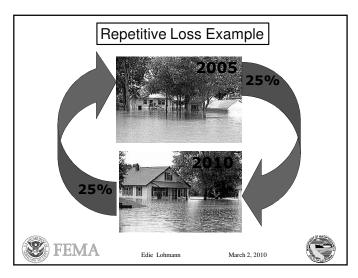


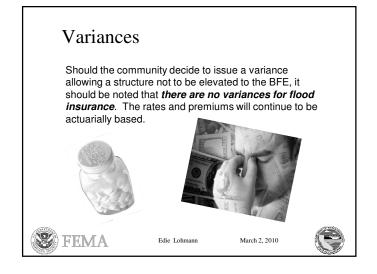


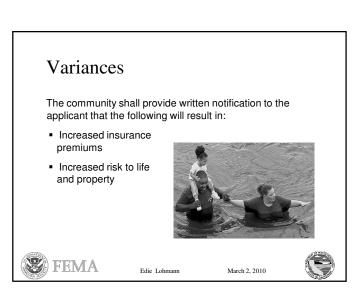


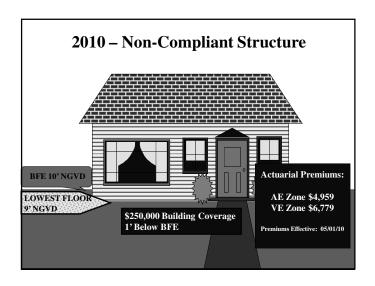


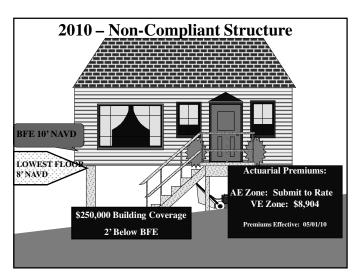


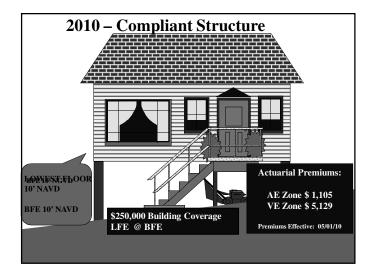












Submit-for-Rate and Compliance • Specific rating information is shared with the FEMA Regional Office. • The Regional Office reviews the information and contacts the community's floodplain administrator to: • Verify floodplain management compliance. • Where applicable, request the community remedy any violations to the maximum extent possible.

The Effects of Section 1316

- Used when property owner has not cooperated
- Non-availability of flood insurance for structure
- Very limited disaster assistance
- No federal mortgage assistance
- Possible mortgage foreclosure
- Possible reduction of market value
- Risk of damage with no compensation





Edie Lohmann

March 2, 2010

The Effects of Section 1316 Section 1316 can only be invoked <u>after</u> the community has taken full legal steps to attempt to fix the noncompliant construction.

Edie Lohmann

March 2, 2010

Unnumbered A Zones



- If FEMA has not established a BFE, it is the community's responsibility to obtain, review and utilize best available data from a reliable source to determine the BFE.
- Having a BFE can mean lower insurance premiums.
 BFE's can be determined using methods listed in <u>FEMA 265</u>, "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate <u>Zone A Areas."</u> (FEMA P-265)
- www.fema.gov/library FEMA Publication Library



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March 2, 2010



Unnumbered A Zones

 For projects involving <u>greater than 50 lots or 5 acres</u>, whichever is less, BFE's must be either obtained from other sources or developed using detailed methodologies comparable to those used for Flood Insurance Studies.

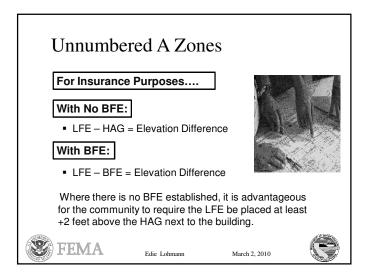


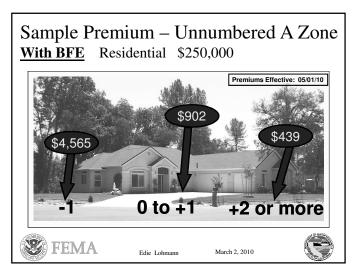


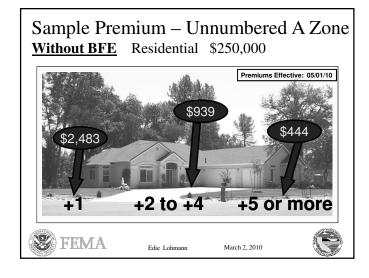
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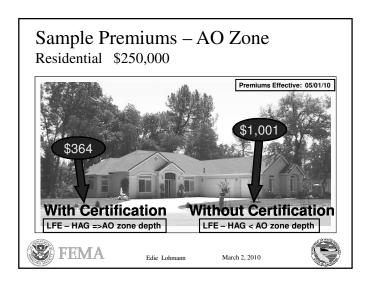
Edie Lohmann















- If an area, property or structure is physically removed from the flood zone, the property owner(s) may not receive all the benefits if the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is not amended or revised.
- Flood insurance premiums are based on the current effective flood map. If it is not revised, then the rates are based on the previously existing condition (unimproved).



Edie Lohmann

March 2, 2010



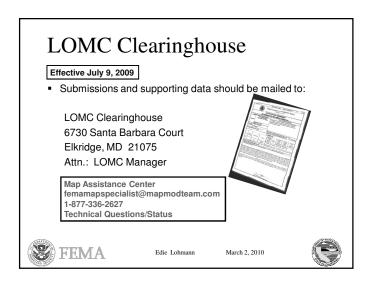
Revising Flood Maps

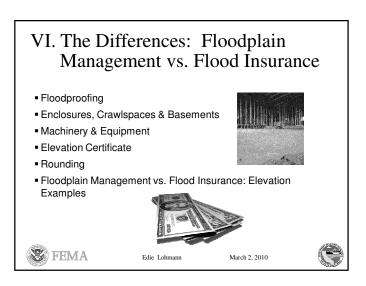
Budgeting for LOMA / LOMR's

- When applicants budget for projects, especially for public improvement, they need to include the cost of applying for and obtaining Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMR) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs)
- If a flood control project is completed or buildings are elevated on fill above the flood elevation, property or improvements are removed from the floodplain <u>only after</u> a LOMA or final LOMR has been issued
- Community officials should assure that final LOMR's are requested by the applicant and issued by FEMA



Edie Lohmann





Floodproofing



- Buildings must be floodproofed to 1 foot above the BFE (+1 foot) in order to receive a rate equivalent to a building with its lowest floor (LF) elevated to the BFE.
- Floodproofing must be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect on the floodproofing certificate or by a responsible local official in a letter containing the same information.
- Form has revised expiration date: March 31, 2012



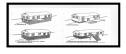
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March 2, 2010



Basements, Crawlspaces & Enclosures

- Flood insurance coverage is available for structures that may be in violation of floodplain management criteria.
 However, higher insurance rates may be assigned, and coverage is limited in these areas.
- Effective Oct. 1, 2009 two new building types added to rating charts: elevated building with crawlspace and nonelevated building with subgrade crawlspace.





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March 2, 2010



Basements, Crawlspaces & Enclosures

- Foundation elements
- Required utility connections
- Machinery & equipment that service the building







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March 2, 2010



Machinery & Equipment

- Building items permanently affixed to the building and that provide utility services for the building
- For example: furnace, hot water heater, heat pumps, air conditioners, elevators and their associated equipment
- Washers, dryers and food freezers are considered contents items





Edie Lohmann



2010 NFIP Flood Insurance for Floodplain Managers Presentation Class Handout Edie Lohmann

Machinery & Equipment

- Duct work is not considered machinery and equipment for insurance rating. For floodplain management it must be elevated or flood protected to the BFE.
- A/C units @ grade on an outside pad may not be considered the LFE for insurance rating, but must be properly elevated or flood protected for floodplain management.





Edie Lohmann

arch 2, 2010



Enclosures & Crawlspaces

Lowest Floor Guidelines for Post Firm Structures in "A" Zones:

- Parking, storage or access to the building only (stairwells, elevators etc.)
- Must have proper openings (including any elevator shaft or crawl space)
- Must be unfinished (no more than 20 linear feet of finished walls)





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March 2, 2010



Enclosures & Crawlspaces

Lowest Floor Guidelines for Post Firm Structures in "V" Zones:

- Parking, storage or access to building only (stairwells, elevator etc.)
- Must be unfinished (no more than 20 linear feet of finished walls)
- No machinery or equipment below the BFE (inside or outside building)
- 4. Under 300 square feet with breakaway walls





Edie Lohmann

March 2, 2010



Elevation Certificates

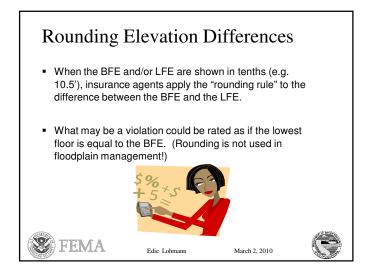
AO and Unnumbered A Zones

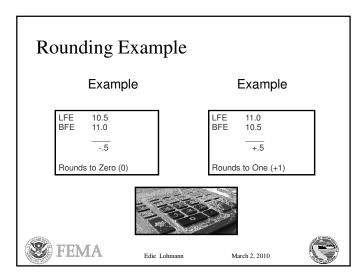
- Can be completed by the property owner in unnumbered A zones w/ no BFE and AO zones for insurance purposes only.
- For floodplain management purposes, the community official has the responsibility to field check the elevation of the lowest floor as constructed and document the information.

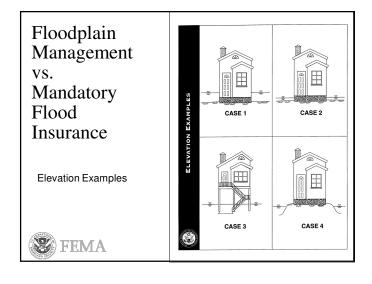


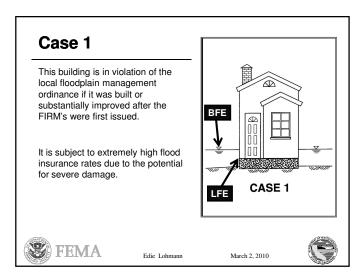
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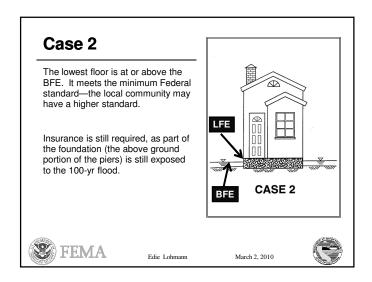


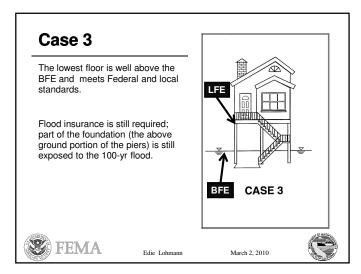


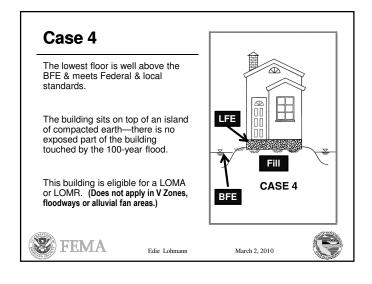


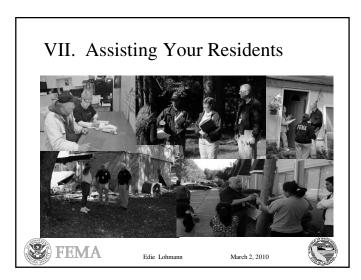


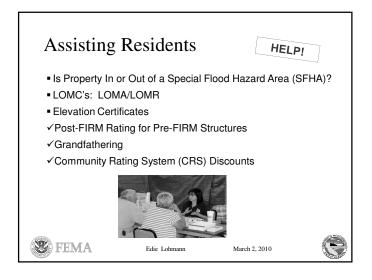


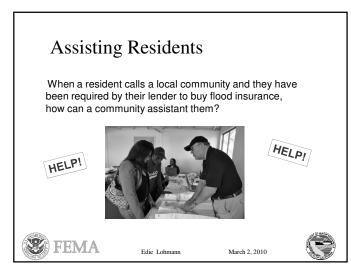


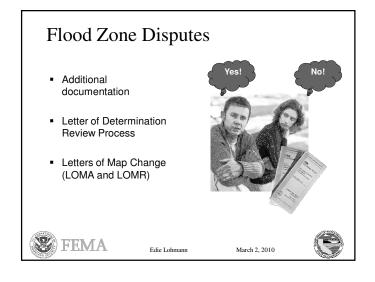


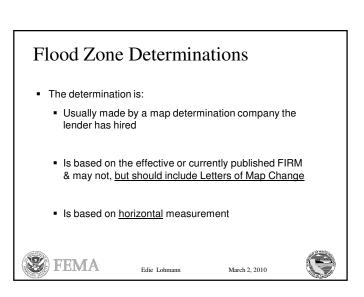












Flood Zone Determinations

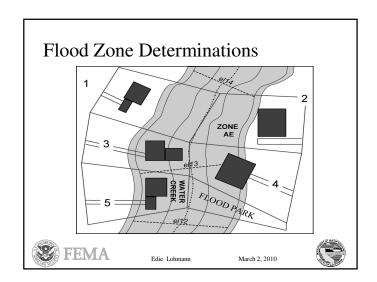
- · Location, Location:
 - The mandatory purchase of flood insurance requirement is based on the location of the building(s) or improvements not the land.
 - Portions of the property in question may be in a SFHA, but the building(s) or improvements themselves may be outside the SFHA.



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March 2, 2010





Flood Zone Determinations

- Location, Location:
 - If the buildings/improvements are not in SFHA, but a portion of the property is in, the community may provide the resident with a copy of a plot plan, aerial photograph or other evidence. Generally, a lender will not accept a community official letter.
 - The resident can then provide the additional information to the lender and/or map determination company and request a <u>redetermination</u>.



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Letters of Map Change (LOMC's):

LOMA / LOMR's

- Communities can keep copies of all LOMA's or LOMR's with their record copy of the FIRM at the counter to make it easier to determine if one has been issued that covers the property or building(s) in question. Copies can be made for the resident, who can then ask the bank for a redetermination.
- LOMC available at the Map Service Center website: http://www.msc.fema.gov



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Elevation Certificates

- It's Role in Mitigation
- It's Role in Insurance Rating
- It's Role in Letters of Map Amendment and Revision (LOMA/LOMR)





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Elevation Certificates

- Communities should obtain and maintain the asconstructed elevation certificates:
 - Homeowner: used to purchase flood insurance for post-FIRM rated buildings
 - Floodplain Management: used to document asconstructed elevations of the lowest floor



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Notes about Elevation Certificates

- Elevation Certificates do not change flood zones
- Elevation Certificates are not LOMAs or LOMRs
- Elevation Certificates do not waive federal requirements





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Notes about Elevation Certificates

- Only FEMA can change NFIP flood maps
- A local community official cannot change a NFIP flood map
- If a map change has superseded the LOMA/LOMR, then the LOMA/LOMR has to be re-validated by FEMA





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